

# The Daily Gazetteer.

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To the DAILY GAZETTEER.

Saturday, Jan. 20.

**I** WAS not a little diverted to find Mr. Common Sense, in his Paper of To-day, open his Harangue in Praise of the many Benefits attending the Union of a People, and the certain Support it gives to a State: For a Writer to praise the Union of a Nation, whose sole Labour is

to divide the Subjects of the State, under which he enjoys the Liberty of abusing all, who by their superior Endowments become Objects of his Displeasure, is what few beside this Gentleman, could hope to reconcile with Common Sense.

I readily agree with this Writer, That History shews few Instances of Conquest, where intestine Divisions open'd not the Way for the Arms of the Invaders; and without all Dispute, every Instance of Domestic Tyranny owes its Rise to the same Cause; as he very justly observes, where the People are united, their Enemies cannot possibly prevail against them; Experience proving, that where a People are thus united, the Friends of Oppression can never be more than a Party: Which Concession is so agreeable to Reason and Truth, that I cannot apprehend, what purpose was intended, by inserting it in a Paper with which they have been so long at Variance. For this Author cannot be weak enough to imagine his Readers can believe he labours for Union, while every Lecture he reads the Publick, when it tends to any thing, tends to nothing more than Discord and Confusion, Murmuring and Dissatisfaction. If Union is so necessary to our publick Happiness, wherefore does this Writer and his Patrons Labour with such earnestness to divide the People from the Government;—if Danger from our Foreign and Domestic Enemies, can only rise from intestine Divisions, is there a Possibility left of thinking those the Friends of the Publick, who make use of every Means to fill the People with Dread and Apprehension of the most terrifying National Calamities, from the ill Conduct of those whom they have chosen from among themselves to represent them in all Affairs of a Publick Nature?

WHAT he says, of the Certainty of knowing that those who endeavour to knit together the Members of a Community, intend the Support of the Whole, is true, beyond Dispute; and it is impossible to believe the contrary, unless we first suppose those who are wicked enough to wish the Ruin of a People, weak enough to take the Measures most conducive to their Preservation: But this Writer, will not offer to assert in Consequence of this, that himself, or those Gentlemen he is employ'd to praise, ever attempted this knitting of the Members of the Community; it being not at all probable, that the insidious and unnatural Attempt to introduce the Distinction between the Court and the Country, was ever calculated to promote Union amongst us.

It has been a long approv'd Maxim, To divide those we intend to DESTROY; and that this was attempted with such Warmth by the Gentlemen in the Opposition, cannot appear strange to any who have searched into the Intentions of the Faction; it being with Satisfaction every Friend to the Nation has had the Pleasure of seeing them Labour without Success: So that what Mr. Common-Sense means, by the Surprise he expresses at finding Attempts of this kind succeed, I must confess myself unable to apprehend; for that they have not succeeded, is the particular Misfortune of the Party; for had their Attempts to divide the People had the intended Influence, the whole Nation would have had more Cause to complain, than themselves.

THAT it is the Work of a wicked and corrupt Man to separate a Prince from his People, will be denied by none who weigh the Consequences of such a Separation; and the Guilt of such an Attempt will be still more heighten'd, when it is calculated to remove those from a Prince's Favour who best deserve it, since, as its Success must necessarily weaken the Support of the Throne, it cannot any Way strengthen

the Interest, or contribute to the Advantage of the People: For where any Faction has gain'd Influence enough, to prevail on a Sovereign to discard those Servants, who, by a long and faithful Discharge of the Trusts reposed in them, have shewn themselves the truest Friends of the Publick, the People have always severely suffered by such Alterations, as we experienced at no small Expence about Twenty-six Years ago.

It is too true, that a wicked Man will ever strive to strengthen his Party, by taking Advantage of the Weakness of some, the Necessity of others, and the Depravity of all, who by their own ill Conduct in private Life, have reduced themselves to such Circumstances as cannot suffer by publick Confusion, or the most general Calamity; nor was ever any State without a Number of the Profligate and the Intemperate, who, seeing no probable Means of supporting themselves in their Profusion and Extravagance while their Country remained in Tranquillity, were glad to form Hopes, however distant or irrational, of Amendment to their Fortunes from an Alteration in the State: And when such Men are engaged in a Party, against the Interest and Welfare of their Country, 'tis no way strange to find them proceed in a Manner irreconcilable with the Duty they owe their natural and lawful Sovereign, and the Regard which is due to those whom he employs in the important Cares of Government.

'Tis also certain, that wicked and designing Men will labour to render those, who by the Uprightness of their Conduct, (and the evident good Tendency of their Labours in the Service of their Country) become esteemed by the Discerning, as suspicious to the Multitude as possible, by insinuating Male-conduct in every Affair where the Vulgar cannot easily become convinced of the Injustice of the Charge; and if the People, by any happy Accident, come to the real Knowledge of the Facts misrepresented, the Rage of those who hop'd to deceive them, will bear an exact Proportion to their Disappointment; and those, who, while they were thought to listen to their Clamours, were fill'd the Collusive Body of the Nation, and the only proper Lawgivers of the Land, will immediately, without the least Ceremony, dwindle into the Thoughtless Herd, the Unthinking Vulgar, and the Scum of the Nation!

Mr. Common Sense, having told us what bad Men will do, proceeds, in the next Place, with much awkward Solemnity, to tell us what a good one would suffer under them.

BUT if there should be one who by the Felicity of his Birth and Education, was early enter'd in the glorious Cause of Liberty, to which he ever after adhered; if blest with an ample Paternal Fortune, he gave equal Proofs of a disinterested Spirit when in publick Employment, and of a prudent Oeconomy in his Domestic Management; if, by a Temper thus happily compos'd, Saving, but not Avaritious, he is equally removed from DESIRES OF GAIN, or Fears of Want; if there be such a Man of unblemish'd Morals, of a superior Understanding, and of a Spirit sensible, perhaps too much so, to the least Reproach; what can Ministerial Malice invent to defame him? What can be devised by the Tools of Power, much less proposed to such a Man, which their own corrupt Minds could think sufficient to make him part with a Character and Name, which no Fortune, and no Place or Title can equal?

WHAT our Author means by Felicity of Birth, I am at a Loss to conceive: And tho' the Description he gives us has something in it amiable enough, yet I do not see any Service it can be of to him or his Patrons: We have indeed known a Gentleman who, entering the World with a moderate Fortune, had it considerably increased by the Bounty of another; who was so far from giving any Proofs of a disinterested Spirit in Publick Employment, that his restless Ambition prompted him to think himself qualified for every Trust, and whose Avarice made him grasp at whatever yielded greater Gains than the Employment he possess'd; who was so enrag'd at the Disappointment of his presumptuous Hopes, as at once to throw off the Duty which was indispensable to his Prince, and endeavour to involve a whole Country in Confusion, in Revenge of his not being vested with whatever he was vain enough to expect: Whole Morals are not a

proper Topick for Boasting, and whose Understanding, with Regard to the Publick, is inferior to that of the meanest Subject, who prefers the Good of the Nation to his own. — There is no Occasion for Invention to defame such a Man; nor is it difficult to judge what kind of PROPOSAL would be most agreeable to his Wishes: — But where a Country is blest with Gentlemen as ready in their Adherence to its true Interest, as they are unblemish'd in their Publick and private Characters; who, from their first Appearance in the Service of the Publick, have been esteem'd by all the Friends of Liberty, and have consequently drawn upon themselves the Hatred of every Tool of Opposition; while such remain, it is highly improbable any publick Trust will be proposed to a Man who has shewn himself an Enemy to publick Tranquillity.

I am S<sup>r</sup> R,  
Your humble Servant,  
ALG. SIDNEY.

## SCOTLAND.

Edinburgh, Jan 15. Sunday Morning there happened one of the most terrible Storms of Wind that ever was felt in this Country. It began to blow pretty hard between 11 and 12 o'clock at Night, and, before One, rose to a complete Hurricane, and continued with surprizing Fury till near 4 in the Morning: As the Houses in this City are built high, they suffered considerable Damage, the Leads which covered the stately Buildings in the Parliament Close, were carried off the Roofs, some of them upwards of 40 Feet in Dimensions: The Canongate Church has suffered extremely, and the fine Portico which belongs to it almost demolished. 'Tis scarce possible to tell the Consternation the Inhabitants were in, which was heightened by the Alarm of the Fire Drum; the Brewery at the East End of the Meadow, belonging to Mr. Bryson, took Fire; the Wind increased the Flame. The Water-Works prov'd so many useless Machines, being stop'd from playing with any Success by the Violence of the Storm: The whole Pile of Building was consumed, and some low Houses, at a considerable Distance, caught the Flame, and are likewise reduced to Ashes. The Multitude of frighten'd Spectators could be of no Service, and one of them venturing to go too near the Burning, is scorched to such a Degree, that 'tis doubted if ever he can recover. Nor was the Loss by Fire confined to that Quarter, for, near the Canon-Mills, on the opposite Side of the Town, a Farm-house belonging to Mrs. Angus likewise took Fire, which consumed it, together with the Corn Stacks and Out-houses. There were Fires in a great many other Places round: At Coltbridge a Dwelling was consumed, and another at Liberton; and we learn from Fife, that a terrible Burning happened there, which did a vast deal of Damage. These Fires happened not through any Negligence: The Misfortune was entirely occasioned by the Impetuosity of the Wind, which having got Entrance to the Houses, scattered the Fire, and set it in a Glow. A large new House at the Back of the Canongate, consisting of 3 Stories, is entirely beat down: This is more remarkable, as it had been twice destroyed before, and the Owner had rebuilt it so strongly, that the promised against any Accidents of that Kind. The Buildings in the Castle are prodigiously hurt; their fine Lead Coverings are carried off, and thrown upon the Rocks; the Magazine is almost demolish'd, and a vast deal of other Damage done. The Houses at the Multries Hill, which lay prodigiously exposed, are almost all unroofed. Amidst the general Terror which such a dreadful Storm occasioned, a Woman and a Child were smother'd, and two more killed at Daughington; a Man is crush'd by the Fall of a Stone from some of the high Houses, in such a terrible Manner, that 'tis thought he cannot long survive it. A great many others are hurt. The new Play-house is quite uncover'd, which will serve in Place of a Sift, which was lately propos'd to be apply'd for.

At Leith the Storm produc'd likewise very dismal Effects; several Houses were damaged, and the End of one struck down; the Lead Mill is uncovered; the Ships in the Harbour were pretty well secur'd against the Outrage of the Storm, however several



several of them broke loose, and with such Violence, that they carry'd along with them, the great Iron Rings to which they were fastned.

The Country has suffered extremely, several Houses are almost demolished; the Oats, Pease, and Barley, were carried by the Wind, and promiscuously scattered on the Fields of growing Wheat, and other Grounds, which Mixture of Grain, will probably occasion no small Hurt to the next Crop; fine large Trees are blown down and broke to Pieces, Firs of 40 Foot high are rooted up, and even the low Walls which surrounded Gentlemen's Inclosures are levelled with the Ground.

The same Night a Woman drowned herself in the Canon Mill Loch, and two others accidentally perished being bear into the Water by the Wind.

Two fine Ships in the Harbour of Cockenzie are dash'd to Pieces. At Whitburn the Roof of the Stable fell in, and smother'd several Horses.

But we cannot pretend to enumerate the many Losses which this Storm occasion'd, tho' no doubt we may expect very dismal Accounts from Sea.

From the Shire of Air there are very dismal Accounts: At Irvine it blew so hard, that many of the Ships are severely damaged, and many of the Buildings in the Town are thrown down. At Air the Loss has been much greater; an universal Havock is made among the Houses and Shipping, the most of which have suffer'd, and the Ann Galley, bound for Jamaica, drove on Shore and dash'd to Pieces, but the Crew sav'd.

#### HOMBERG PORTS.

Bristol, Jan. 20. Arrived the Palm-tree, Pranker, in 7 Weeks from St. Christopher's, who brings Advice of the Arrival there of the Willer, Griffith; the St. Patrick, Hester; and the Rochampton, Tobin, all three of and from London.

Falmouth, Jan. 18. Since my last came in the St. John Evangelist, Mockham, from the Canaries for Rotterdam; the Rose, Higgins, from London for Jamaica; the Mercury, Bennett, from Jamaica for London. This Day put back the Townshend Packet, Cooper, for the Groyne. Remain the King George Packet for Lisbon, and the Eagle, for the Groyne. Wind S.

Plymouth, Jan. 19. Yesterday came in the Margaret, Japp, from Malaga for this Place; the Queen Esther, Slade, from London for Lisbon; the Friendship, Spry, from Topsham, and the Eagle, Kiersted, from New York for Dublin.

Weymouth, Jan. 20. On the 18th came to an Anchor in Portland Road and remain, the America, Gerrald, from London for South Carolina; the Friendship, Pannat; and the Mary-Ann, Guitron, both of and for Cork from Havre; the Webster, Stevens, from Havre for Chester; and the Rainbow, Cane, from Havre for Carmarthen. Wind W. S.W. and thick Weather.

At Lisbon is arrived the Lisbon Galley, Blackabee, and the St. George, Hart, of and from London; and the Tagus, Clymens, from ditto.

Pool, Jan. 20. Since my last, sailed the Thompson's Medal, Thompson, of this Port for Oporto. Came in the Hanover, Ollive, from St. Sebastians.

Southampton, Jan. 20. Sailed the Jane, Pitton, for Guernsey; the Betty, Abraham, for Valencia; and the Thomas and Elizabeth, Tivito, for Lisbon.

Cowes, Jan. 20. On the 17th, came in the Upton, Spencer, and the Neptune, Kemp, both for Maryland; the Stanton, Charnock, for Virginia, all of and from London; the Fortune, Spink, from Berwick for Lisbon; the Dawkins, Taylor, for Chester; and the Recovery, Coates, for Liverpool, both from Disp. Sailed the Success, Townshend, to the Mother Bank; the Phoenix, Swan, from Roan for a Freight; and the Rebecca, Brown, of and for Topsham from Amsterdam. On the 18th, came in the Price Frigate, Towers, from London for Jamaica; the Lilly, Townshend, from ditto for Oporto; the Nassau, Buskin, for Gibraltar; and the Mary, Hill, for Turkey, all from London: On the 19th, the Mary, St. Lowe, from Havre for this Place, return'd with contrary Winds; the Rebecca, Quae, from Lymington for Honfleur. Sailed the Price Frigate, Towers, for Jamaica. Wind S. W.

Dover, Jan. 21. Arrived the Sterling, Tuppe, from New England; the Antigua Merchant, Agnew, from Antigua, last from Waterford; and the Mermaid, Wilson, from Guiney and South Carolina.

Dial, Jan. 21. Wind S. W. All the outward bound Ships remain in the Downs as per several Days past.

#### L O N D O N.

Tuesday last died at Dublin, the Right Hon. Lieut. General Thomas Pearce, one of his Majesty's most Hon. Privy Council in Ireland, Member of Parliament and Governor of the City of Limerick.

And much about the same Time died there, Capt. Brooks, formerly Commander of the Defiance Man of War, by whose Death a Fortune of 4000 l. goes to Mrs. Hannah Birch.

Villiers Fitzgerald, Esq; was lately marry'd at Dublin, to Miss Newcomen eldest Daughter to Col. Newcomen, with whom he has a Beauty and a fine Fortune.

Last Sunday se'nnight five Men were committed to Newgate at Dublin, who were taken up here for Coining.

The Day before dy'd Mrs. Swift, Wife to Mr. James Swift, a Banker in that City.

The Lady Elizabeth Mitchell, Relict of Sir Michael Mitchell, Knt. formerly Lord Mayor of Dublin, died on the 6th Instant at Athlone.

Yesterday se'nnight died at Bristol after a lingering Illness, John Price, Esq; one of the Aldermen of that City.

On Friday Morning last about three or four o' Clock, two of the riotous Colliers, viz. John and Edward Harris, were taken out of their Beds by a Corporal and 12 Grenadiers and carried to Bristol, where they were admitted to give special Bail for their Appearance. The Colliers Wives and the old Women of the Wood, at the first Appearance of the Soldiers beat the Alarm on Frying-Pans, Fire-Shovels, &c. but the Soldiers got out of the Wood, before a sufficient Swarm of subterraneous Bees was gather'd to rescue their Prisoners; tho' they did not come off without some Volleys of Stones, for which they return'd only false Fires, but they had Orders to Fire with Ball, if the Colliers had attempted a Rescue, or offer too much Violence to them.

Yesterday se'nnight at the Quarter-Sessions held at the Guildhall at Bristol, there were cast for Transportation, Michael Ryan for stealing Goods from Mr. Walker a Barber; Mary Bishop and James Spencer, for stealing Goods from Mr. Haynes a Cooper, and Mr. William Ludlow; Thomas Thomas and Thomas Hufsey, for stealing seven Hens and two Cocks.

The Week before last, the Widow Randal who keeps the George-Inn at Phillips-Norton, betwixt Bath and Froome, and is 70 Years of Age, was marry'd to a Farmer at Frankland in that Neighbourhood who is near 80, but was so feeble, that he had much ado to keep on his Legs during the Ceremony, and the Smelling-Bottle was often apply'd to keep him from fainting away.

A good Sum of Money has been collected by Mr. Nash at the Bath, towards repairing the Losses sustain'd by the late Floods, and we hear the same has been justly distributed.

The Week before last dy'd in an advanc'd Age, that noted Divine Mr. Crouch, Minister of South-stock and Coomb, two Villages near Bath, and is succeeded in those Livings, by the Rev. Mr. Ford, Son of the late Alderman of that City.

Yesterday the following Persons were declared duly elected Common-Council Men for Langbourn-Ward, viz.

Deputy Oyles,	Mr. Caswall,
James Creed, Esq;	Mr. Lawton,
Mr. Herring,	Mr. Townsend,
Mr. Knight,	Mr. Neal,
Mr. Pepys	Mr. Hebert.

The two last having gained a Majority on the Scrutiny against Mr. Ironside and Mr. Barker, who were declared upon the Poll.

Yesterday Morning one Taylor, belonging to Col. Byng's Company in the third Regiment of Foot Guards, was brought from the Savoy to St. James's Park, in order to receive his Punishment, pursuant to his Sentence at a general Court-Martial. As soon as he came upon the Parade, he ran away from his Guard, and endeavoured to drown'd himself in the Canal, but being prevented, was brought back to receive his intended Punishment, and as they were going to tie him up to the Halberds, he cut his Throat with a Penknife in a desperate Manner, so that 'tis thought he cannot recover.

Last Saturday three Pyrates were committed to the Marshalsea Prison, for running away with a Sloop at Bona Vista.

Early Yesterday Morning a Person well Dressed, was found drowned at White Fryars Stairs, near the Temple: He was a young Man, and had on a Suit of Grey Cloaths, a Pair of Buck Skin Breeches, Silver Buckles, and about 15 s. in Silver, and a Silver Watch.

Bank Stock 143. India 170 1-half. South Sea 104. Old Annuity 112 1-half 5-8ths. New ditto 112 1-4th. Three per Cent. 106 3-8ths.

Seven per Cent. Loan 108 5-8ths. Five per Cent. ditto 93 1-4th. Royal Assurance 108. London Assurance 13 3-4ths. African 13 1-half. India Bonds 6 l. 16 s. Prem. South Sea ditto, a l. 10 s. Premium. Bank Circulation 1 l. 17 s. 6 d. Prem. Salt Talties 1-half to 1 3-4ths Premium. English Copper 3 l. 15 s. Welsh ditto 15 s. Three 1-half per Cent. Exchequer Orders 7 per Cent. Prem. Three per Cent. ditto 1 per Cent. Prem. Million Bank 122.

**ANY Gentleman that is disposed to** plant a Vineyard, may be furnish'd with the best gundy Plants, two or three Years Growth, by Mr. J. Emtage, against St. Mary Aldermay Church-yard, in Watling-street, London.

N. B. The Plants are now taking up, and will be sold Cheap, to encourage Planters.

**THE TILBURY** *alterative Water*, CURES the Looseness, the Bloody Flux, the Piles, and all other Kinds of Bleedings and Weaknesses incident to both Sexes: Also the Scurvy and eruptions, and redness and swellings of the Face. It cures the Nerves and Stomach, corrects the Acids and Cramps in the Stomach and Bowels, and warm'd, helps Cholicks and Heart-burn. It likewise greatly relieves Gravel and Stone, and drank warm with Milk, is an excellent Medicine for consumptive Cases, and decay'd Constitutions. Directions how to drink it, may be seen in a Pamphlet published by Mr. Meadows, Bookseller, at the Angel in Cornhill.

This Water bears carrying to the Indies without Alteration and keeps a great while. It is so soft and pleasant to drink that it seems to the Palate like a Mixture of Milk and Water.

Sold at Mrs. Kewaway's, near the Pay-Office, Broad-street, and at Mr. Day's, Shoemaker, near the Savoy, Strand, in every Quart Bottle, and no where else.

N. B. This Water has all the Virtues of the Bristol Water besides those above enumerated, and excels it in Strength in many Degrees.

**To be Lett or Sold,** At SANDWICH in Dorsetshire.

**A New and compleat Stone Building** fastn'd and finish'd after the neatest Manner, consisting of a handsome and convenient Dwelling House, with five Rooms on a Floor, Closets, &c. all wainscoted, a large Brewhouse, with all proper Vessels and Conveniences for brewing 12 Hogheads at once; a Malthouse equal to it, and a fine Vault under the whole Building, capable of containing near a Thousand Hogheads: Together with proper stables, houses, Garden, Stables, and other Offices; the whole building within a large Court, and fronting the Sea, at about 40 Yards Distance; by which means it has the easiest Communication with the best Markets for Barley; commands the cheapest Conveyance of the Malt and Beer to all Parts. And the it stands so near the Sea, the Springs it is supply'd with from the Spot, are not in the least affected with the Salt, but the Water is perfectly soft and fine.

N. B. Any Quantity of Ground from 5 to 50 Acres contiguous to it, if required, will be lett with it. Enquired of Mr. Carter, a Joiner, in New Palace Yard, Westminster, or Will's Coffee-house, in Bow-Lane, London; where Draughts of the Building may be seen, or at Sandwich aforesaid.

**This Day is Published,** A new and beautiful Edition in Twelve Vols. of **DEAN SWIFT'S MISCELLANIES** in Prose and Verse.

N. B. The same may be had in one Volume, Octavo, printed for C. Davis, the Corner of Pater-noster-Row, next Warwick-Lane.

Where may be had, lately published, 1. The Hibernian Patriot; or, A Collection of the Draper's Letters to the People of Ireland.

2. The Works of Mr. Skelton, Poet Laureat to King Henry VIII.

3. Sermons on several Occasions, by the late Rev. Francis Atterbury, Bishop of Rochester, 4 vols. 8vo.

4. Motray's Travels thro' Europe, Asia, and Part of America, with 60 Copper Plates, in 3 Vols. Folio.

5. The Temple of the Muses, with 60 Copper Plates, engraved by the late celebrated Picart, in Folio.

**An Infallible REMEDY** For BROKEN-WINDED HORSES,

**Which has been published and sold** many Years before any Counterfeits in other Forms appeared; and highly commended from one Friend to another. The vast Quantities that have been sold do also verify its Efficacy and Virtues, for it most perfectly cures them, after all others Means have been ineffectual, to a Wonder, in a small time, without Confinement; by attenuating and opening the Globules of the Lungs dried up, and all the Passages obstructed by Humours dripping thereon, occasion'd by hard Riding, Colds, &c. It causes presently a free Perspiration, renewing its Force, Vigour and Length again, as well as ever.

It immediately cures those Horses only a little touch'd in their Wind, as also all continued Coughs, Colds, Wheezing, &c. being excellent in preventing many other Distempers incident unto them, by maintaining, preserving, and continuing a good Breath.

And in a word, by this very Medicine alone, many Horses have been made so perfectly found, that they have been sold and valued from 10 to 30 or 40 Pounds, which by being Broken-winded, could not before be sold for 3 or 4 Pounds.

It is sold at Mr. Sandwell's Toy-Shop at the Griffin, the Corner of Buckler's-Bury in the Poultry, at 4 s. 6 d. the Quart Bottle, with Directions for taking it; and no where else in England.